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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARGENTINA.

Compulsory vaccination law.

Chargé d'Affaires Ames, at Buenos Aires, transmits the following translation to the Department of State:

ARTICLE 1. In the capital of the Republic and the national Territories vaccination and revaccination as a preventive of smallpox are obligatory during one's first and tenth year, respectively.

ART. 2. When the vaccination is not successful, according to medical certificate, it shall be repeated the following year; if the second vaccination is unsuccessful, another operation shall be performed in the third year.

ART. 3. Parents and guardians and, in general, such persons as have children in their care or service are held responsible for the fulfillment of articles 1 and 2.

The first infraction of the law shall be punished with a fine of \$20 paper, and each subsequent infraction with one of \$50, without exemption from vaccination and revaccination.

ART. 4. The following must be vaccinated and revaccinated:

1. Commanding officers, officers and soldiers of the navy and army of the nation in active service.

2. Individuals employed under contract in the navy, the army, and the establishments, shops, and dependencies of the ministries of war and marine.

3. National and municipal employees in the federal capital and the national territories.

4. Immigrants whose expenses are borne by the National Government and those received and assisted by it in the establishments intended for immigrants.

5. Orphans, invalids, beggars, and insane persons in the national and municipal asylums established in the national capital and the national Territories.

6. Persons undergoing sentence in the national prisons.

ART. 5. In the national schools, colleges, and universities; in the municipal educational establishments of the federal capital and the national Territories; in the State or private schools, colleges, or institutions which receive a subvention from the nation or which have any support from it, there shall be demanded for the enrollment of any pupil a medical certificate to the effect that the pupil has been successfully vaccinated and revaccinated, according to age, in conformity with this law or such certificate as the respective school council may establish.

ART. 6. In no case will recognition of validity be given courses of study pursued in provincial or private schools and colleges the statutes of which do not prescribe vaccination and revaccination as a necessary condition for entrance.

ART. 7. The directors of private charitable institutions are personally responsible for the vaccination and revaccination of the persons lodged therein.

Failure to comply with these requirements shall be punished with a fine of \$50 paper for the first offence and \$100 for each succeeding offence.

ART. 8. The directors of private establishments dedicated to teaching trades, and those of factories, shops, and industrial concerns, are personally responsible for the vaccination and revaccination of minors who are learning a trade or working in such establishments.

Violations shall be punished in accordance with the second part of article 7.

ART. 9. Proof, in the form of a medical certificate, of having had smallpox shall exempt one from vaccination.

ART. 10. When, according to a medical certificate, the requisite vaccination or revaccination has not been performed, and it is not expedient to perform it because it would endanger the life or safety of the person in question, such person shall be vaccinated or revaccinated during the following year as soon as the reason for exemption shall have become inoperative.

ART. 11. In times of smallpox epidemics the national department of hygiene shall order the compulsory vaccination of adults in the Federal capital and the national Territories under penalty of \$20 paper for each failure to comply.

ART. 12. The compulsory vaccination and revaccination shall be performed from March to September with animal virus, within 30 days of its extraction from the animal; and they shall be performed gratuitously by doctors or persons especially authorized therefor by the national department of hygiene.

ART. 13. Authorized persons who practice vaccination without observing the care and methods of procedure prescribed therefor by the National Department of Hygiene shall be fined \$100, and this shall not exempt them from personal responsibility for harm done to the person vaccinated.

ART. 14. Any unauthorized person who shall practice vaccination which shall affect the health or life of the person vaccinated shall be fined \$500, and this shall not exempt him from personal responsibility for the harm done.

ART. 15. For the execution of this law the National Department of Hygiene shall provide the animal virus *gratis*.

ART. 16. Any doctor who shall give a false certificate of vaccination or revaccination, or to the effect that a person has had smallpox, or is not in proper condition to be operated upon shall be fined \$500.

ART. 17. The fines shall be imposed directly by the respective sanitary division with appeal to the justice of the peace of the district.

The fines collected shall accrue to the benefit of the National Institute of Vaccination.

ART. 18. The executive power, in enforcing this law, will bear in mind the difficulties in the way of applying article 5 strictly in remote places and will determine the manner and time of carrying out article 4.

ART. 19. Let it be communicated to the executive power.

Given in the hall of sessions of the Argentine Congress, in Buenos Aires, August 27, 1903.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia.

Vice-Consul Rowe reports as follows:

Week ended October 3, 1903, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 130 bodies.

The causes of death were the following: Anuerism, 2; arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 4; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 6; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 9; epilepsy, 2; erysipelas, 1; fibroma, 1; influenza, 2; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fevers, 13; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 11; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 15; rheumatism, 2; senile debility, 4; stillborn, 10; syphilis, 4; tetanus neonatorum, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 6; other causes, 22.

Week ended October 10, 1903, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 96 bodies. The causes of death were the following: Arterio-sclerosis, 6; ascites, 1; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 5; bronchitis, 3; cerebral congestion, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 11; epilepsy, 1; hepatitis, 1; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 6; pleurisy, 2; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 12; senile debility, 2; stillborn, 3; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 4; umbilical hemorrhage, 6; uremia, 1; other causes, 15.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports, November 1, as follows: Six days ended October 31, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 8,500. Number of deaths during the week, 4. Prevailing dis-